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New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The steamship Victoria, with Dr. Jameson and his officers on board, sailed from Devenport for London or Southampton; it was expected that Jameson would be taken off her at sea. - The Italian Government has ap pointed Lieutenant-General Luigi Pelloux commander-in-chief of the army in Abyssinia. It is again reported that negotiations between England and France for the evacuation of Egypt by the former have been opened. ==== Terrible distress is said to be prevailing among the Armenian refugees in Zeitoun. CONGRESS.-Both houses in session,

Senate: Mr. Morgan continued his speech on Cuba; the bill to pension Mrs. Gresham was passed. - House: All but one clause of the Indian Appropriation bill was disposed of.

DOMESTIC .- The Assembly at Albany adopted a resolution in favor of international arbitration. - President Cleveland spent the day at Widewater, Va., shooting ducks. Thousands of gold-seekers are camped on the border of the Colville Reserve, in the Cascad-Range, awaiting the opening of the lands to settlement. ____ J. J. Corbett accepted an offer to fight Fitzsimmons before the Bolingbroke Club, in London, for a purse of \$8,000. Certain Pennsylvania and New-England insurance companies had their licenses cancelled in

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Secretary Carlisle met a number of well-known business men, and in the evening was entertained at dinner at the Metropolitan Club. ==== Commander and Mrs. Booth announced that they intended for the time being to retire to private life. === Henry C. The investigation of the charges against Superintendent Pierce, of the Westchester Temporary Home, was continued. === The funeral of General Runyon, late United States Ambassador to Berlin, was held in Newark. = E. M. Shepard summed up for the Rapid Transit Board before the Supreme Court Commissioners. - John M. Ward was de clared at a meeting of the Board of the National League to be illegally held by the New-York Baseball Club for the season of 1896. = Stocks and bonds strong

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest 50 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 42%.

Notwithstanding the complaints that are rife concerning the alleged inefficiency of the various public departments of New-York since the Tammany administration made way for Mayor Strong's reformers, it is evident that the city is distinctly improving in its morals and in its be havior. For the returns which reached Police Headquarters yesterday show that, for the second time within the memory of man, not a single arrest was made in the Tenderloin district during the twenty-four hours beginning at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. That Sunday should have been so decorously observed in what is popularly regarded as the most godless precinct of this great city must be a matter of great satisfaction to all those who have at heart the amelioration of the people of the metropolis.

Dispatches from the Far West tell of the spread there of the gold-hunting fever that now rages in every quarter of the habitable globe. In the Black Hills of Dakota the quest goes on energetically and scientifically, with the aid of machinery and backed by large amounts of capital. Abandoned placers are to be worked, new mines opened and bearing mines more thoroughly explored. Far out on the borders of the remote Colville Reserve in the Cascade Range thousands of prospectors and gold-hunters are now camped in the deep snew, braving the rigor of winter weather and inviting disease and death while waiting for the opening of these Indian lands, which are reported to contain mineral wealth of incalculable value. When it comes to a rush for undeveloped gold fields hardships. perils or even death cannot dannt the man with the fever in his veins.

That the attempt to rush through the Legis lature the bill wiping out Brooklyn and some smaller places for the glory of New-York and some political bosses is likely to meet lively opposition before it finishes its journey is shown by the stand taken by Senators Wray and Brush and other Brooklyn representatives at Albany. No one will deny that the question is a serious one, and one of vital importance, but as ever churches are not always free from laughter, and

of the Greater New-York, through the expiration of the terms of the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, is almost funny enough to form the basis of a comic opera. It is not at all likely that Gleason will ever be able to swing his celebrated ax over the heads of the Empire City's officers, even if the bill should become a law.

on Friday under the age-limit law, and through the consequent promotion of Commodore Selfridge to flag rank, an event unprecedented in the naval annals of the United States will be brought about. Inasmuch as the new admiral's father, who likewise holds the rank of rear-admiral, is still living, hale and hearty, in spite of his having joined the service as far back as in 1818, there will be for the first time on the roster of the Navy a father and son of the same lefty rank, the highest in the marine service of the United States.

Final disposition was made in the House of Representatives yesterday of a subject which has proved in the past a source of considerable irritation not only in Congress, but out of it. This is the practice of appropriating public money for the support of secturian Indian schools. Formerly nearly all denominations shared in these appropriations, but gradually the Protestant denominations have withdrawn their applications for such moneys, until now only the Roman Catholic Church is receiving help for its work among the Indians. The Indian Appropriation bill as reported from committee this year carried a provision for the expenditure of \$250, 000 in schools under Catholic control. That proposition has been voted down and an amondment adopted forbidding the use of any public funds for the purpose. This leaves all church schools devoted to the education of Indian children on an equal footing, where they should be, and removes any possible ground for criticism on the score of favoritism.

EXCISE AND GREATER NEW-YORK. Two bills are pending at Albany which, be-

sides the general public interest very naturally and properly attaching to them, have a special and local interest for the citizens of this county. They are the Excise bill and the bill for the organization of the Greater New-York. The subject matter of each has been under discussion for a long time, and it is but a natural inference that the fundamental principle which each contains is popularly apprehended. Most people understand fairly well that the purpose of the Excise bill is to regulate the traffic in wine, spirits and malt liquors in a manper that will conserve the interests of life and property, and, in a degree, of public and private morals, without infringing or restricting individual rights, except as all individual rights are under the limitations of social and governmental conditions. It is well to keep in mind that this is the only ostensible purpose of excise legislation. It is equally necessary to keep somewhat constantly in mind that the universal concession that speclal legislation is necessary for the regulation of the liquor traffic constitutes in itself the admisare familiar, and which it is consequently unnecessary now to recite, have brought the whole inence. It was made a feature in the platforms Warner Miller, did put the party on record as favoring "the maintenance of Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality."

The pertinence of this brief and explicit dec gist of the whole matter lay in the fact that all | vast business. the heated discussion which went on in the press and in public meetings prior to the conventions ed almost solely to the outery made by the saloonkeepers and liquer-dealers over the enforcement of the laws against Sunday liquor selling. They demanded special privileges for their calling above all others, and the special privilege which they insisted upon in the press and political meetings was not exemption under the law, but something more startling than that -which was immunity for the violation of law. They appeared openly in evidence as a lawbreaking class demanding, not that the Sunday laws should be changed so as to make their Sunday saloon opening legal, but that with the law unchanged they should be permitted upon such terms as they could make with the police to vlolate it. That was their whole contention. Mr. Miller's resolution, which so startled the timeservers that they passed it unanimously, simply said in the name of the Republican party that the law against an open-saloon Sunday should not only stand, but should be maintained and enforced. The political cunning of Mr. Edward Lauterbach found exercise later in an ambiguous resolution by the New-York County Republican Convention, which resulted in the loss of thousands of Republican votes in this county, while the candid and straightforward declaration of the State Convention was sustained by an overwhelming majority throughout the rest of the State. It is well to recur to these facts and these conditions, as they serve to set forth with some distinctness the relations of the Republican party to excise legislation. The party is committed to nothing whatever except the maintenance of the

Sunday laws. From a variety of causes not necessary to trace the subject has become both broadened and narrowed. Broadened to what is considered a publie necessity for wholesome revision of the excise laws as an entirety; and narrowed to what some persons consider the necessities of party polities. In this state of affairs the Raines Excise bill, so called, has been carefully prepared, and yesterday was submitted to public inspection. We shall not undertake to deal at this writing with its provisions in detail further than to say that some of them seem reasonable and wise and others highly objectionable, and to add thereto that the attitude of the party as set forth in its last State Convention not only fails to justify, but actually forbids its committal by caucus action to any specific excise measure. It incurs unnecessary risks For there are wide differences of opinion among Republicans as to many of its features, and this Legislature has neither the right nor the authority to fasten upon the party the responsibility for a policy which the State Convention of the party refused to assume. A legislative caucus cannot define a party policy. And beyond all this, we undertake to say on be half of what is succringly called the "better element" of the Republican party that the special features of this bill which have for their object the attainment of partisan ends by an increase of patronage are much more likely to redound to the lasting injury of the Republican party than to its permanent or even temporary success. They may seem for the moment cunning and full of forecast. But the margin of our Republican majority, even under the best of conditionssuch, for instance, as now exist-is not targe enough to warrant any experiments upon it in the line of small politics or party trickery. The majority want fair dealing and square dealing, and are Republicans only because they want that

and despise anything else. We have left ourselves small space to speak

Island City, that he will in time be the Mayor | tence, since the position of The Tribune with re- | diced observers to believe that political advangard to it has already been fully set forth. It is tage, rather than simple justice, is the aim of plainer in phrase and strenger in tone. The in the nature of a repetition of what has already the Radical faction which is now leading the third day came a peremptory demand, or combeen said on the excise question, and it is this: Chamber of Deputies and waging warfare mand, upon the Egyptian Government, as vassal That in general legislation or in the considera- | against the Senate, tion of great public questions the Republican party cannot afford to lay itself open to the sus-dential crisis. It is a Constitutional crisis. The politicians than it does for the public. For these | the High Court of Justice before which Minisreasons we beg this Republican Legislature not | ters and Presidents may be tried for high treato act hastily with reference to either of these measures.

FOR A NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

A new Custom House is needed in New-York, It is not needed by New-York, but by the country. This municipality could get on comfortably forever with a building which is utterly unfit for employes of the National Government transacting the business of the United States to work in. In fact, New-York might be selfishly inclined, if higher considerations did not intervene, to have the old structure preserved, for it possesses some historical and much architectural interest. It is certainly "grand, gloomy and peculiar," and a good deal is gained, provided more is not lost, by the defence of such an edifice from the ravages of progress. But this is not a case in which it is proper to foster a sentimental impulse. The cost would be too great. In this building, which hitherto no effort has availed either to reform out of existence or to reconstruct into something less inadequate, four-fifths of the custom business of the country is done. If on the whole it has been well done, the credit is all due to public servants who, in the face of manifold obstacles, at the constant risk of health and at a large cost of life, have forced their tasks through to completion day after day and year after year.

The history of attempts at remedial legislation is long and melancholy. Every official in the Custom House, and every citizen whose occupation takes him there, knows that it is dismal, unwholesome, inconvenient and untit, in general and in particular, for the purpose to which it is devoted. It always has been unsuitable, and it must inevitably become more so continually. There is no disagreement among competent witnesses as to the facts, and there is now, we believe, no difference of opinfon worth considering as to the cure of a notorious evil. Patching up and building over will not answer. A new Custom House is an imperative necessity for the proper transaction of the country's business at this port. Some persons who have most earnestly supported this proposition have favored another location, but they have not made out their case. The judgment of expects is that the present site is as good as the structure which scupies it is bad, and that there the new Custom House ought to be built.

and to learn that he is hopeful of its passage at of trade and business, and that such difference of it we do not altogether approve. With its workers and leaders at that time, and expressed is to its disrepute. During the last year circum- main purpose, however, we are wholly in symstances with which the readers of The Tribune pathy, and we would rather see it become a law. There is no evidence that the purpose of the subject of excise legislation into unusual prom- evil. Many evidences of a strange and [grational] of both parties in the last State campaign. | Congress, and we suppose there are members | Neither party, it is fair to say, manifested in of both houses who may be able to discover some the first instance any very ardent desire to meet | source of irritation in this measure. They ought, the issue with absolute frankness. The Repub- however, to be capable of understanding that lican State Convention, thanks to ex-Senator our effizers, whether in public or in private life, who enruestly advocate the construction of a new Custom House at this port are not seeking to enhance the distinction of New-York, but to help the Government to obtain facilities essenlaration is manifest when it is recalled that the dial to the efficient transaction of the people's

FRANCE'S CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS. "Paris is trangual." That is the news of the | abandonment of purpose or a mere bill, which may be followed by a still | the declaration of leaders in the Senate. House of Lords in England. Nothing could be since. more misleading. The Senate is not a House of In England it is a constitutional principle that the Ministry is responsible to the Commons alone. In Prussia the House of Lords cannot amend a financial bill in the slightest. In Italy, Austria, Hungary and elsewhere the upper houses are chiefly composed of princes, nobles, ecclesiastics, or life members appointed by the Crown. Into not one of them does the element of popular representation or of responsibility to the people enter. The French Senate is on an altogether different basis. Its members are sponsible to them. It is more like the United States Senate than any other body, but far surpasses even it in its popular and representative

If a choice must be made by France between the Senate and the present Ministry and Chamber of Denuties, there seems no good reason why it should be in favor of the latter. The Bourgools Ministry has not in all respects maintained the high credit with which it took office, The conduct of the Ministry of Justice, in making an arbitrary change of judges in the Southern Railway trial, is widely criticised as savoring somewhat too much of political manipulation of the Judiclary. The case of M. Combes, the Minister of Education, is even worse. Seven months ago, when he was merely a Senator, he wrote to M. Matrot, the manager of the State Railways, demanding for himself and one of his political colleagues-a Deputyappointment to the Board of Directors-of course with a snug salary for each. And now M. Combes is a member of a Ministry which is committed to the policy of excluding Senators and Depaties from such places! Then there is the case of M. Raynal, who was formerly Min-Ister of Public Works. A year ago a tremendous outery was raised against him for alleged cal-Socialist-Jew-baiting combination as a villain of deepest dye, and on his account the Dupuy Ministry was turned out of office, and President Casimir-Perier resigned. But now, after a most rigid investigation, a report is made fully exonerating him, and even the Chamber of Deputies, which is so strongly backing up the Bourgeois Ministry, is compelled to accept it

claim put forth by Mayor Gleason, of Long | what we have to say on that subject in a sen- and others of similar purport, incline unprejudance and sent back. The day after that a

It is more than a Ministerial or even a Presipicion of using temperary possession of power integrity and validity of the fundamental law for the ultimate purpose of maintaining control of the Republic are at stake. The settlement of By the retirement of Rear-Admiral Carpenter | by the use and abuse of public patronage. The | it will determine whether the Senate, which Greater New-York bill in its present shape is has the power of authorizing the President to open to the objection that it means more for the dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and which is son, is to remain the co-ordinate legislative body which the founders of the Republic intended it to be, or is to be degraded to the rank of a mere safe and sound, and is there editing a paper paper house, the tool and plaything of the Chamber. It will determine, in brief, whether France is to be governed constitutionally, by a President. Ministry and Legislature of two equal branches, or despotically, by a single unbridled Chamber-a revolutionary Convention. The choice should not be long in doubt, nor do we think it will be. The French people have shown | minder to Turkey that in joining hands with far too much steadiness of purpose and fitness for self-government to be stampeded now. They have suffered too much from the anties of irresponsible Chambers, split into wrangling factions and careless of all things save political plunder, to commit to such a body unreservedly can violate the Treaty of Berlin England can the welfare of the State. The Senate has taken a wise and patriotle stand, and an uncommonly shrewd and tactful stand as well. It deserves the support of every real friend of the Repub-He, and it will probably receive at least enough of such support to make it victorious in the batthe for the Constitution.

THE FACT ABOUT THE TARIFF.

The human mind does not always see around corners with readiness. Hence a question which is part of the National life on all its sides, and on every side a vital part, does not get fully seen at one glance, nor by some minds ever, shrewd writer begs to have it explained how the Democratic party can be hostile to Protection while the only tariff it has enacted for nearly forty years is denounced by most Democrats. and admitted by opponents to be packed with protective duties, and wants to know if the Demorrary has not in fact been whipped out of its hostility to Protection, so that the only issue has come to be one of details and expediency, and not of principle. Apparently there are many observers and writers whose minds are mixed up in the same fashion-but not the minds of

wage-carnets. The Democratic party is not an individual, with one mind to decide on every point. It is a hody composed of millions, whose shades of opinion and prejudice and purpose are also millions. But the overwhelming purpose recorded in the platform of the last National Convention was to get rid of protective duties as far and as fast as known. possible, and this on the highest ground of prinof this city, has introduced a bill in the House cipie—namely, pretended constitutional obligaproviding for this great National requirement, tion and a theory of justice as between classes and sections. Notody can honestly deny that this was the deliberate latention of the great the project are named in the bill, and this feature | majority of Democratic voters, as of Democratic

The tariff enneted in 1894 is full of protective duties, and yet bears testimony to the unchanged price fell to 563.7 in May, and the average for spirit and purpose of the majority. It must be recognized that leaders having the slightest alarming stories of injury or reduction of acreage sense did not dare to go as far in the direction of changes disturbing to industry, in the depths of depression after the panic of 1803, as the same men would have gone when industries were better prepared to meet the shock of change. Neither did practical politicians dare to go as far, in the teeth of heavy adverse majorities in the fall of 1863 and the spring of 1894, as they a little, and by virtue of comparing all the time would have gone before those elections. With both classes it was a postponement, but not an | made out estimates of a gloomy kind. But the as far as day, and so far as it goes it is well. How far we safely can now," was their plan, "and then that tranquillity is due to the massing of troops | we may retain power to go further hereafter." about the Luxembourg is an interesting ques | Without any disguise whatever, that was the tion. Still more interesting is the question declaration of the Democratic leader in the whether it marks the final passing of the storm | House when the bill was passed, and had been

fiercer outbreak. There were those who loudly | Thus wool and lumber and many other articles proclaimed, a day or two ago, the surrender of were put on the free list, and duties on many the Senate. But there has been no surrender, others were intentionally cut down so far as not The declaration of last Friday, adopted by a vote to protect, and yet a far greater number of duties of 184 to 60, is as free from even an interlinear more or less fully protective were retained. suspleion of that word as was old Londonderry. This was in part because of the corrupt bargains Whatever may occur, we may be sure the Sen- | made with various monopoles in order to get ate will not recede from the ground it has taken. Democratic votes in the Senate, and partly be For it to do so would mean for itself more than | cause Senators from some manufacturing State stultification. It would mean annihilation. Nor were bent on saving their own political lives by is there the slightest constitutional reason why it satisfying demands of constituents, but largely should surrender. Some attempt has been made | because severe defeats had made the party afraid to liken the Senate to other European "upper | to go as far as it intended to go later. It put houses," and to liken the present strife to that that purpose in the plainest avowal, and the between the late House of Commons and the people have accordingly been whipping it ever

The tariff thus framed is in some features Peers, but an elective and representative body, nothing but an infamous bill of sale to various leterests without regard to these or other industries, and this shameless favoritism was proof not of protective intentions, but of dishonesty. In other features the tariff is distinctly and offeetlyely profective, because votes from certain manufacturing States could not otherwise be secured. In many others it is intentionally made to represent a weakened leves, some feet too low to keep out a flood, and therefore sure to be swept away when the fixed comes. In many other details it is nakedly designed to inchosen for limited terms, by the people of vite and encourage foreign importations and France; they represent the people and are re- to deprive home industries of protection. The two latter classes of changes express the intention baldly avowed by the party in its platform. The other duties express its dishonesty, or its fright at the crushing defeats administered by the people. But the fact remains qualtered, that the Democratic party intends to go as far as it can and dare in the overthrow of protective duties, which the Republican party intends to perfect and maintain.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

There are fresh rumors that the British are about to evacuate Egypt; as baseless, no doubt, as the thousand and one similar stories of the last dozen years. This time they are apparently provoked by the announcement that Lord Cromer expects to visit England in April. But there are plenty of other things for him to attend to in England besides evacuation. There was little reason to suppose a year ago that the British Government had any idea of relinquishing its hold upon the most valuable corner of Africa, including the Sucz Canal, the gateway to India. Certainly there is far less now, since Russia has practically gained possession of Constantinople, Never, indeed, since Alexandria was bombarded has England had stronger cause than at the corrupt relations with two great railway com- present moment to retain and to reinforce her panies. He was denounced by the whole Radi- | hold upon Egypt. That she means to do so we may well believe, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

A recent incident is far more significant to that effect than Lord Cromer's visit to England will be to the other. Murad Bey, fleeing for his life from Constantinople, went straight to Cairo, and put himself under Lord Cromer's protection. Next day the Porte sent word to the Khedive

and tributary to the Porte, to deliver Murad up forthwith. The Egyptian Government then made application to Lord Cromer, "We do not care," they said, "to give Murad up. But the Porte commands it, and the only way we can get out of it is to say you will not let us." 'Very well," replied the Englishman, "you may "tell the Porte that I refuse to give him up, or to let you do so, or even to consider the ques 'tion of doing so." That was the answer the Porte received; and Murad, while under sentence of death at Constantinople, remains in Calro, which openly advocates a union of the Armenians, Turkish Liberals, Syrians and others for the deposition of the Sultan and reorganization of the Turkish Empire on a constitutional basis. That scarcely looks as though the British were going to get out of Egypt in this generation or the next. It looks a good deal more like a re-Russia she has bretrievably lost the last semblance of authority she possessed over Egypt. and has thus greatly imperilled her hold upon Tripoli and Arabia. It looks, too, like a formal notice to Europe and the world that if Russia abrogate her agreement or promise to withdraw from Egypt. Lord Cromer may go to England in April. But he will not say goodby to the

WHEAT AND FALSE FIGURES.

Land of the Pharaohs-not yet awhile.

The Agricultural Department having published Its final statement of the yield of wheat in 1895. which nobody in the trade or out of it regards as even approximately correct, it is perhaps in order to ask those farmers at whose instance these erroneous reports have presumably been made for the last few years what they have gained by them. Until the Farmers' Alliance began to manufacture systematically false reperts through Government agents the lowest price of No. 2 red winter wheat at New-York for many years had been 76 cents in a single month of 1884. The lowest in 1800 had been \$14 cents, though in that month the average was 85.20 cents. When short crops abroad lifted the price above \$1.10 for the first half of 1891. and it remained at \$1 during most of the last half, there came absurdly false estimates of yield, and with detection a fall in price. The final estimate for the crop of 1801 was demonstrably at least 30,000,000 bushels too small, and many commercial authorities hold it 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels out of the way. The estimate of 1892 was at least 40,000,000 bushels too low, and the price dropped to 735, cents in October, with an average of only 75.82 in November, then the lowest menthly average ever

Matters became a great deal werse when this Administration selected as statistician a favorite of the Alliance, whose reports quickly lost public confidence. The estimate for 1892 was 396,000,oon bushels, but the actual yield was certainly 510,000,000 bushels, and unless the previous crop were larger than the estimates here given, the whith in 1893 must have been 530,000,000 bushels. July saw when full to differents, and the aver without amendment than take its place in the great majority has changed in the least, though | age for November was 63.66 cents, but in March long list of fruitless efforts to remedy a great a minority large enough to beat the party in the lowest price was 59.87, and the average only every Northern State refuses to break down its | 61.82 cents. / the crop year passed without any sign of the exhaustion which speculators wh looked at the official returns had expected, the that month was 58.75 cents. Then came once more and the rest, but by this time no one was willing to trust official stories, and with a yield officially called 400,000,000 bushels, the price dropped in 1894 to 54% cents in October, and the monthly average for that month was 55.28 cents. The actual injury sustained by winter wheat

in the winter of 1894-795 started prices upward with previous false reports the Department again market thought gloomy accounts had some basis at last, and prices rose to 83% cents last June, averaging 78.56 for that mench, but dropped to 61 cents in September, and the year closed with the market practically waterlogged at 67% cents, not moving in two months as much as 2 cents either way from that point. January, and especially February, have witnessed another attempt to lift things, and for a while February whent sold as high as 75% cents, but has declined 2 cents since the month began. It becomes of importance to judge what is to be expected for the rest of the erep year, and the fact which attracts most attention at present is that exports were 13,491,197 bushels in January, flour included, after only 65,841,167 bushels in the previous six months. In half of February, Atlantic exports, which alone affect prices this side of the Rocky Mountains, have been 3,639,195 bushels, against 2,721,544 last year, which is not unto the January rate. But meanwhile Western recelpts continue remarkably large.

By the middle of February a tolerably definite idea of the size of a wheat crop in States this side of the Rocky Mountains can usually be formed from the Western receipts. These have been this year since August 1 about 148,000,000 bushels from a crop officially estimated at 467,-000,000, against less than 111,000,000 bushels last year from a crop officially estimated at 460,-000,000 bushels, and 116,000,000 bushels to the same date in 1894, from a crop in 1803 officially estimated at 396,000,000 bashels. The crop of 1893 was actually over 500,000,000 bushels. The receipts to date in 1893 were but 180,000,000 bushels, or 32,000,000 bushels larger than this year, from a crop in 1852 which actually exceeded 550,000,000 bushels, and the receipts to date in 1892 were but 162,000,000, or 14,000,000 bushels more than this year, from a crop in 1891 actually about 640,000,000 bushels. It is in the light of such facts that the receipts this year appear to indicate a yield last fall much larger than the official or most of the other estimates. Even now, with a market so ridiculous that cash wheat is nominally quoted at 61/2 cents above the price for February delivery, the talk is all in the nature of guesses about crops in Argentina and other countries, whereas the actual visible supply in commercial stores of the Atlantic States is 66,000,000 bushels, which is more than it was at date in any year prior to 1593.

England may be planning the evacuation of Egypt: but the date she has set for it is the Greek Kaiends.

Talking about underground rapid transit, why cannot New-York do as well as London can't In the latter city they are building an underground road, passing close by the great edifices in the heart of the city, and nobody seems to fear it will disturb the foundations. But then there is no elevated road in London, to show how dangerous a rival system would be.

The bill which Assemblyman Audett has introduced, providing that the baking of bread shall be carried on under sanitary conditions, will meet the approval of all right-thinking people. It calls for the proper ventilation of rooms in which baking is done, forbids the use of cellars for this purpose, and directs that the bakers shall sleep in the rooms where baking is done and that they shall not work more than ten hours a day. The mere fact that such a bill mourners at a luneral have been known to smile. We have left ourselves shall say and admit it to be true and just. These things, that it would be greatly obliged if Murad were has been brought forward calls attention to an

evil that ought to be abated. The passage of the bill will doubtless affect unfavorably a numher of small bakens, but it is plain that the general welfare requires that the large number of people who buy bakers' bread should have reasonable assurance that the article they procure has been prepared under proper surround ings.

Baseball "magnates" in session again, eh? Really, we had almost forgotten there was such a thing as baseball, in this part of the world. at any rate.

Now that the Dog Show is a thing of the past for the present year, it is possible that Colonel Waring may be able to secure the hearing which he desires for his proposition to abolish the dog as far as possible in the city of New-York. A referendum might show, however, that the Colonel's supporters are in the minority, but no one can deny that there are far too many beasts of the canine order in the city.

PERSONAL.

Miss Jane Eyre, who has just been graduated from a Pennsylvania normal school, is a full-blooded Pawnee Indian.

Lord Brassey, the Governor-General of Victoria, was recently riding in one of the Melbourne parks, and having lost his way he made inquiries of a staiwart Irah policeman. The Melboure police are free and easy in their manners, and the officer replied by taying his hand on the Governor's shoulder and pointing to a distant gate. "Yes, old man," he raid, "that's the way out, and be d—d tharp out of it, or you'll be getting yourself into trouble."

"General" J. S. Coxey is talking to Populists in

As might be naturally expected, journalism in the Orient is flowery. "The Levant Herald" broke out in the following fashion the other day on the anniversary of the Sultan's fifty-fifth birthday: "In the fulling sweetness of that serene atmosphere which is breathed by those whose privilege it is to dwell under the sceptre of His Majesty the Sultan Abdul Hamid, the periodical quickening of the ense of gratitude which is wrought by the advent of memorable anniversaries comes as a welcome reminder of that happiness which the habit of its enloyment tends to hold in passivity. In all stages of civilization this fast has been recognized, and commemorative festivals have appeared in every calendar from the days of Abraham to our own time. To-day is one of those festivals; it marks the anniversary of that anapticless day on which the Suitan Abdul Hamid opened infant eyes upon the world which his manhood adorns, and it reminds the millions of human beings grouped under his benign authority how much they owe to the benevolent man and sagactous sovereign whose rule gives peace and security to their lives and fills their awakened souls with wondering admiration. Astute politician, perspicatious legislator, firm administrator, diplomatist sich in resources, cultivated in intellect, humane and gentle in his methods, the Suitan Abdul Hamid leads his Empire in the way of greatness and progressive development." f memorable anniversaries comes as a welcome re-

The Rev. C. H. Yatman, the evangelist, who is well known in this city, has been conducting a successful revival in Auckland, New-Zealand.

When the picture of the Russian Grandduchess Olga, whom he later married, was shown to the late King Charles of Wurtemberg, he looked at the rtrait carefully and then said, dryly: rast is highly flattering; the heir is too full, the "But, Your Malesty, you do not know the Princess,"
"But, Your Malesty, you do not know the Princess,"
"swered the adjusted, who had been sent from
St. Petersburg, "No, that is true," said the King,
"but I know court painters."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The number of suicides in the Prussian Army as decreased materially since the introduction of the two-year service in 186. From 1876 to 1890, when the compulsory time of service was three years, the average number of suicides for every (8,60) men was 6.01; in 1891, 5.33; in 1892, 5.28; in 1891, 179, in 1794, 4.29, and in 1895, 4.22. For the entire Jerman Army the percentage also shows a derease. The percentage of suicides in the Reigium, 2.44; French, 5.33; Italian, 1.07, and for the Austrian Atmy, 12.53,

Mrs. Yeast I understand our minister is going to preach a sermon to brivele riders next Sunlay, Mr. Veast I suppose he'll call it the Sermon on the Mounti--(Vorkers Statesman.

An inventor proposes to utilize the compass of a ship to warn the navigators of the approach of langer. He has constructed a compass which is egulated by a chemical which will not be affected by the magnetic force on board the ship, but will e keenly sensitive to minute symptoms from any other magnetic influence exerted at a distance from the vessel up to possibly two miles. This compass when affected by the magnetism oscillates about an eighth of an inch, so the inventor asserts. When t is so affected the metal connections on the rim of the dial place will close a circuit, causing bells to ring in the engine-room as well as in the pilot-house and on the bridge.

Now doth the busy Congressman learst forth in flery speech, So that the gentle voter ma; Exciaim: "Oh! he's a peach!" —(Philadelphia Inquirer,

"The Chicago Record" says that some time ago a man named ittil sent a letter to the Posiofiles Department, testifying to the ability, industry and and character of a Mrs. Brown, who turns out to e his own mother, and stating that her appointto a chrischip would be a great gratification to a large circle of influential political friends. He s that she belongs to an excellent family and occupies a high social position; that he has known her intimately for several years, is familiar with her qualifications and can recommend her without secree. It was only by accident that the relationship was discovered, as the writer was the son of her first husband, after whose death she married

By No Means Perfect .- "You're a bad man!" she

hissed.
"You're another," he hotly retorted.
And the new woman made no denial, but argued that she was a better and better man each season.—(Detroit Tribune. The French Touring Club has asked the Minister

of the Interior to approve of the following rules:
"I. The cycle is a carriage. On the approach of other vehicles it must keep to the right of the road f meeting them, or to the left if passing them. L. Every cycle must be provided with an alarm signal; complete liberty is left to the owner as to the choice of this signal. 3. A lamp is compulsory tide on the footpaths at those parts where there are no houses; for example, in the country; but special prohibition by the Mayors of the various communes must be observed."

The teacher of a large primary class in the Sunday-school of one of the annexed villages was telling her interested class about the life of Christ and the important parts different personages played in it. She had reached the angels and the good offices they performed throughout the time of the old Testament, leading God's chosen people, guiding victorious armies, bearing messages of jay or consolation or warning, appearing to the shepherds and announcing Christ's birth, etc. It was during this explanation that the leaener's take touched upon the record where an angel appeared unto the famighed Elijah after he had fied to the wilderness. "Here is an instance," she sail, "where an angel did the same work for Elijah your manumas now do for you. This angel baked a cake for Elijah." Then the lady's thread of argument was temperarily stilled by this hastily be gospel truth: "Oh, Mrs. —, I've cat angel cake!"—(Cheinnatt Times-Star.

The trustees of Bryn Mawr College have estab-lished two new competitive scholarships of \$300 and \$200 respectively, to be awarded to candidates for entrance to the college who shall receive the highest and second highest grade of marks in the ex arcination. The same scholarships are offered to delphia and in Boston. A number of scholarships offered to girls who have attended the Philadelphia public schools. A free scholarship in connecion with the Girls' High School of Ardmore has been established. These scholarships open college gates to students who cannot go away to ince Bryn Mawr is within easy access of Philaleiphin, and the fee for tuition in the college has seen determinedly kept down by the trustees. therefore possible for a women resident in Philadelphia to attend courses leading to the degree of bachelor of arts more cheaply than at the University

Many years ago the minister of Forbes, in Aberdeenshire, was Benjamin Mercer, a man of great bedily strength and of great eccentricity of habits. One day, as he was preaching, a man in the congregation fell very sound asleep. Still Mr. Mercer took no notice of him until he began to snore, and then called to the beadle: "Charle, wauken up Sandy Much; he's sittin' I' the corner o' that square seat, snorin'." The beadle was quick to act, and Sandy wakened up in a hurried and excited manner, where upon the minister addressed him: "Sandy, I'm nas freely sae hard upon sleepers I' the kirk as some folk, because the preacher is sometimes as much to blame as the hearer, but'—and he held out his clenched fist threateningly—"but, Sandy, I debar snorin'."—(London Telegraph.